FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Aftermath of Bombings—U.S. Marines at Beirut airport were again placed on alert due to reports of a booby-trapped truck roaming the airport perimeter near their positions, according to Beirut radio, but after a 1 and 1/2-hour search no such truck was found. In response to an initiative by President Reagan in the aftermath of the bombings, Secretary of State Shultz met in a Paris suburb with the foreign ministers of the three other states participating in the Multinational Force, and the four officials confirmed their countries' intention to remain in Lebanon, Paris radio stated.

Responsibility Charge — Israeli military sources cited by AFP and *The Jerusalem Post* alleged that the bomb attacks were carried out by members of the Islamic Amal Movement, a Lebanese group led by Husayn Musawi, which was founded when it broke away from Nabih Birri's Amal Movement.

Reaction — Husayn al-Musawi "praised" the Beirut explosions, terming them "a legitimate reply" to the Multinational Force's presence in Lebanon, reported Radio Monte Carlo. Radio Free Lebanon reported that a procession was held in Beirut from the As-Sayyad circle to the U.S. ambassador's residence and then the French ambassador's residence in denunciation of the attacks. In a message to President Reagan, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak advised that the United States should not retaliate for the attack on the Marines, as this could lead to more violence and put U.S. friends "in a difficult position," Cairo radio noted.

In several reports and commentaries, Damascus radio said the United States has "exploited" the incidents at the U.S. and French headquarters in Beirut to "heighten tension" and expand its military presence in the region preparatory to "direct and complete" military involvement in the region and cited sources close to the White House as stating that U.S.-Israeli contacts are being held to plan military aggression against Syria. *Ath-Thawrah*, cited by SANA, asserted that Israeli military concentrations in Lebanon "can only be viewed" as a "prelude" to new aggression against Syria, adding that "it is no coincidence" that these concentrations were built up after visits by Vice President Bush and a U.S. military delegation to Israel and the arrival of more Marines and forces off the Lebanese coast. The agency also reported *Al-Ba'th*'s warning to the United States to note that "unlike the Caribbean islands," the interests of many states converge in the Middle East, making it a more difficult target.

Political Developments — Former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, former Speaker 'Adil 'Usayran, Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Amal leader Nabih Birri, and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt have all decided on the delegations to accompany them to the reconciliation talks in Geneva, Beirut radio reported, though not all have formally announced their delegations. Saudi Arabia is to be represented by its ambassador in Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Franjiyah and Karami and their delegations have gone to Damascus to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, after which they will proceed to Geneva, related SANA and Damascus radio.

In other developments, Beirut radio reported that President Amin al-Jumayyil and Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri discussed the current situation. Meanwhile, the Security Arrangements Committee discussed the question of neutral observers and decided that committee members should devote all their efforts to resolving the security situation following recent cease-fire violations.

Military Situation — Lebanese Army positions again came under sporadic shellfire in the sourthern suburbs of Beirut and the Al-Kharrub region, according to Beirut radio. The radio added that the Israeli armored convoy and gunboat that had moved north along the coast to Ar-Rumaylah and Al-Jiyah on 25 October returned to the Al-Awwali bridge on 27 October, while the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported an attack by Lebanese National Resistance Forces on Israeli forces between Sidon and Tyre.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Communique on UN — An Iranian Foreign Ministry communique broadcast by Tehran radio accused the United Nations of encouraging and aiding Iraq in its war against Iran, charging that in spite of Iraq's violations of human rights, the Geneva Convention, and the UN Charter, the United Nations has taken no account of Iraq's aggression and violations. Since the Security Council has supported and encouraged "the aggressor," the communique states, Iran will continue the war and repel the aggression "at any cost." Asserting that "at the provocation of France" the Security Council is aiding Iraq and trying to prepare for superpower intervention, the communique states that the adoption of any Security Council resolution that does not correct its past injustices and condemn Iraq's aggression "is impossible" and that Iran "strictly warns" the superpowers to avoid acts that "create crises and warmongering" in the Gulf region.

Military Situation — An Iraqi military communique transmitted by INA reported that on the night of 25 October and on 26 October, 2,436 Iranians were killed and a large number were wounded in the northern sector. The military communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported mainly defensive engagements in all sectors, adding that 95 were killed and 400 were wounded in Iraqi shelling of Behbehan on 26 October.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The PDRY and Oman have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, announced a joint statement broadcast by Aden and Muscat radios.

In Damascus, the Arab People's Conference began sessions to consider an invitation to set up an international court to examine "Israel's crimes in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps," SANA stated. The agency added that head of the Syrian delegation and Ba'th Party National Command reserve member Ahmad Al-Hasan delivered the Syrian statement asserting that "the U.S. invasion of Grenada" is a "prelude" to military operations in the Middle East. PLO Executive Committee member and Fatah dissident 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar addressed the conference on behalf of the PLO, championing Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness, while the Lebanese National Salvation Front's representative stressed that Lebanese Nationalist Forces are "determined to foil" the "contract of submission" that others intend to impose on Lebanon.

PLO Affairs

In a statement reported by Damascus radio, PLO Central Council and Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF) Political Bureau member Khalid 'Abd al-Majid reaffirmed that the Palestinian revolution is proud of its links with Syria and that his organization rejects the policy of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his deputy Khalil al-Wazir. The radio added that another PPSF spokesman held 'Arafat and Al-Wazir "completely responsible" for the events in Lebanon. Also in Damascus, the PFLP and the DFLP joint command called for a halt to peripheral disputes in the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance so as to safeguard the victories that have been achieved, denouncing any intra-Palestinian fighting whatever the justification, North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio said.

In northern Lebanon, Syrian, PFLP-General Command, and dissident Fatah forces shelled pro-'Arafat positions in the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps and tried to advance on 'Arafat loyalist-held Tripoli on 26 October, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The radio also noted that Syrian, Libyan, PFLP-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, and Fatah dissident forces around Tripoli and the two camps are being reinforced, adding that a big military operation against pro-'Arafat positions is expected.

Syria

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas attended a tactical exercise in which all types of ground forces, in conjunction with aircraft, were used to stop the advance of a mock enemy, to reinforce the defenders, and ultimately to push the enemy back, defeat him, and restore the original defensive positions, according to Damascus radio. The radio noted that the exercise was "very close" to actual combat operations.

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Mujahidin Attack Khost Airport 24 October
BK271124 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report from Afghanistan, the Afghan mujahidin carried out an attack on the Khost Airport in Paktia Province on Monday. They claim to have destroyed a helicopter gunship and badly damaged another one.

Sarboland Meets With Ukrainian Delegation 26 Oct
LD271628 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and deputy head of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, this afternoon at the Council of Ministers met with a high-ranking Ukrainian delegation led by Masik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, who is in Kabul for celebrations marking friendship with the USSR and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

This meeting was attended by a number of members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Presidium and Fikryat Akmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul. Talks were held on subjects of mutual interest in a friendly atmosphere.

According to another report, the Ukrainian delegation had been welcomed at the Kabul airport by 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and deputy head of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society; members of the Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization; the deputy head of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the USSR ambassador in Kabul.

Plans To Set Up Border TV Stations Reported
BK271636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign-installed regime in Afghanistan is planning to set up television stations near the Pakistani and Iranian borders to carry out propaganda and subversive activities against these two neighhboring countries.

According to the plan, these stations will be set up in the provincial capitals by early next year and another four stations will be set up by March 1985. A new transmitter channel is being added to the Kabul TV station and a booster station will also be set up at Jalalabad. Equipment and technical assistance for all these projects will be provided by the foreign country which is now helping the Karmal administration.

UN Envoy Voices Nonaligned's Concern Over Grenada

BK280915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The United States has cast its veto in the UN Security Council to block adoption of a resolution deploring armed invasion of Grenada. The resolution also called for immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country.

The veto came after 3 days of debate involving more than 60 speakers. But for the veto, the resolution would have been adopted; 11 in favor and 1 against with 3 abstentions. On the final day of the debate, 28 speakers spoke against the invasion.

India voiced the grave concern of the Nonaligned Movement over the developments in Grenada. The Indian ambassador, Mr N. Krishnan, said if immediate remedial action is not taken, peace and security would be endangered and the credibility of the United Nations would be seriously impaired. He called for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada.

Drawing the council's attention to the declaration of the seventh nonaligned summit and the recent nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in New York, Mr Krishnan said all countries have the right to preserve their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

He said armed invasion, such as the one that has now overtaken the helpless people of Grenada, is a clear violation of these norms of behavior and should be firmly rejected.

CPI-M Statement Condemns U.S. Invasion of Grenada

BK271120 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Politburo of the Communist Party of India-Marxist has condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada. In a statement issued in New Delhi today, it called upon the Nonaligned Movement to take immediate steps to stop the aggression.

UN Delegate Speaks on Kampuchean Situation

BK271505 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] India has expressed concern over the tensions prevailing in Southeast Asia. In a statement on the Kampuchean situation in the UN General Assembly yesterday, the Indian delegate, Prof Harbans Singh, said recourse to any hard position on the restoration of the status quo ante will not help solve the problems of the region. He said negotiations among the parties concerned alone can bring a peaceful and lasting political solution.

He said it is India's earnest hope that any solution of the Kampuchean problem will be based on the principles and framework accepted by the New Delhi nonaligned summit.

Arms Seized, 15 Arrested in Punjab Village Searches

BK280745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Punjab police, assisted by Central Reserve Police, yesterday raided some villages of Faridpur district as a part of its campaign to apprehend antisocial elements and seize illicit arms. Some arms and ammunition were seized by the police and 15 people were arrested in this connection.

According to a police spokesman in Chandigarh this morning, the arrested persons are suspected to be closely linked with the extremists operating in the state.

Further Report

BK280925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Punjab police yesterday arrested two armed extremists at Ferozepore. The inspector general of police for law and order, Mr P.S. Bhinder, disclosed this in Chandigarh today.

During the raids in the Faridkot district, the police arrested 15 persons and seized firearms and ammunition. The police also seized a jeep, one car, and one scooter.

Briefs

Netherlands Ambassador — New Ambassador of the Netherlands Vender Willing presented his credentials to the president at Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 19. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1255 GMT 19 Oct 83 BK]

Romanian Trade Protocol — A trade turnover of over 360 crore rupees has been projected for next year between India and Romania. This will be 17 percent more than the turnover planned for the current year. A new trade protocol between the two countries was signed in New Delhi today. It provides for increased exports from India of a number of commodities including iron ore, manganese ore, chemicals, and agricultural products. New items like sugar and consumer electronic goods have also been added to the export list. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Oct 83 BK]

Uranium Deposits — Deposits of uranium have been noted in several parts of the country. The director of the atomic minerals division at Hyderabad has said that the uranium traces have been detected in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and some parts of Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Detailed ground investigations are in progress to prove their economic viability. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 83 BK]

Locust Control — Anti-locust aerial spraying operations carried out by the Central Directorate of Agricultural Aviation in Kutch Bhuj areas of Gujarat have been successful in destroying invading locust swarms. According to an official release in New Delhi on October 22, joint efforts of central and state authorities have succeeded in bringing the locust menace completely under control. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1435 GMT 22 Oct 83 BK]

UN Envoy Voices Concern Over Grenada Situation

BK271628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has expressed deep concern over the situation created in the eastern Caribbean region with the landing of the U.S. and certain Caribbean nations' forces in Grenada.

Taking part in the debate on the Grenada problem at the UN Security Council last night, the Pakistani ambassador, Mr S. Shahnawaz, demanded immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada. He said Pakistan, according to the UN Charter, has always complied with the principles of nonuse of force and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Briefs

Pakistan-Iran Shipping Company — The Pakistan National Shipping Corporation and an Iranian shipping line have signed a memorandum of understanding for establishing a joint shipping company between Pakistan and Iran. The initial capital for the joint company will be $10 million, to be paid equally by the two countries. This was stated at a meeting between the Iranian shipping experts' delegation and the federal finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in Islamabad on 24 October. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Oct 83 BK]

Wheat Exports to Iran — During the question hour, the federal advisory council was informed this morning that, at present, 500,000 tons of surplus wheat is available in the country for export. The minister for food and agriculture, Vice Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua, told the house during the question hour that three agreements have been signed with Iran for the export of 300,000 tons of wheat. A deal has also been finalized for export of 147,000 tons of sugar to Iran. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 83 BK]

Foreign Ministry Communique Criticizes UN Actions

LD271958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique issued by Foreign Ministry of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At the time when the dying regime of Saddam is passing through its final days, a number of permanent members of the UN Security Council have recently initiated certain actions aimed at saving that regime.

The Islamic Republic of Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems it necessary to state categorically:

Our country has been the victim of the Iraqi regime's most savage aggression for over 3 years. During that time, the Iraqi forces, pursuing their antihuman and expansionist goals, have violated all international laws and conventions and have leveled many of our cities under their occupation. Documents proving the Iraqi troops' barbarous behavior in our territory have been made available to the United Nations immediately after each aggression, and they have been generally circulated as UN documents and made available to all other member states. For 2 years after the start of aggression, the UN Security Council paid the least possible attention to the Islamic Republic of Iran's requests, thus indirectly approving Iraq's aggression. Security Council Resolution No 472, dated 28 September 1980, which makes no mention of the need for an immediate withdrawal of Iraq's aggressive forces, proves this claim. This was despite the fact that the foreign minister of Ba'thist Iraq — in his letter of 24 October 1980 and exhibit document F.14,236 — categorically stated: The Government of the Republic of Iraq wishes to announce that any call for the Iraqi troops' withdrawal before Iran recognizes Iraq's sovereignty in the areas referred to by Iraq through words and actions is lawfully and in practice impossible, because the territories that have been captured by the Iraqi troops are positions that must be retained until the achievement of a final and permanent solution to the dispute.

Are such assertions and behavior not in apparent contradiction to point one of the first clause and points three and four of the second clause of the UN Charter? How is the UN Security Council to justify its 2-year silence? This silence continued until liberation of the demolished Khorramshahr, but after that event, when the decline of the Iraqi forces became a fact, the council issued two consecutive resolutions within 2 and 1/2 months, without making any mention of the origin of the aggression or condemning Iraq for its aggression and violation of international conventions. Can these two resolutions have any other interpretation than open support for Iraq?

Nontheless, the Islamic Republic of Iran's efforts to provide the United Nations with documents of Iraq's aggression continued, efforts which finally resulted in the sending of a UN mission to Iran and Iraq. The report issued by that mission following its tour of the two countries cities added to UN files another indisputable document of the Iraqi regime's barbarous actions and open and repeated violations of the 1946 Geneva Convention's provisions. Unfortunately, although representatives of all other countries confessed that there was no room for any negligence, nevertheless the UN Security Council took no postive action in condemning the aggressor.

In cases where aggression is a fact, neutrality can be regarded as favoring the aggressor. Unfortunately, the Security Council did not remain neutral even to this point but openly adopted a stance in support of the aggressor and has encouraged it to continue its aggression. Our repeated warnings and cautions to the United Nations with regard to Iraq's missile attacks on civilian quarters, which we have repeatedly forecast and communicated, did not provoke a suitable reaction in preventing those attacks, and the aggressor was further encouraged in continuing his aggression. Organization documents of 5 May 1983 and 2 October 1983 and many others are witness to this fact.

With such behavior on the part of the United Nations and the Security Council, accompanied by the supply of advanced weapons and long-range destructive missiles to the Iraqi regime by permanent members of the Security Council, Saddam became assured that he could enjoy the Security Council's full support and especially that of the superpowers in his continuing aggression. Such assurance can undoubtedly be regarded as the main cover for and behind Iraq's recent missile attacks.

As a result of such behavior by the UN Security Council, our Muslim nation has arrived at the conclusion that there is no other way to repel the aggression than by relying on Almighty God and on its own forces. Therefore, it has decided to repel the aggression at any cost. This decisive and unshakable decision was accompanied by our forces' repeated triumphs against the Ba'thist aggressors and has taken Saddam's regime to one step from collapse; after tolerating much suffering and martyrdom, our nation is now succeeding and is determined, God willing, to finalize it.

At the provocation of France, which has proved its enmity to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Security Council has rushed to the aid of Saddam's dying regime and is trying craftily, through adopting a resolution, to prepare for superpower intervention in the Persian Gulf. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran states its categorical stance:

The adoption of any resolution by the Security Council without the council correcting its unjust stance and without openly and officially condemning the Iraqi regime for starting and continuing aggression, and especially for violating provisions of the Geneva Convention through repeated bombing and missile attacks on cities' civilian quarters, is impossible. By recent bombing and missile attacks on defenseless cities and civilian quarters such as Masjed Soleyman, Dezful, and Behbehan, the Iraqi regime has proved that it does not think about peace for a moment and that even in the circumstance of being obliged to stop the war it would remain a potential danger to us and other neighboring nations. The Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to continue its honorable defense until this aggression is totally rebuffed and will adamantly adhere to its decision to secure its full rights.

The Islamic Republic of Iran once again declares that all countries that supply Saddam's war machine as well as the Security Council, if they do not stop this aid, are regarded as accomplices to the results of Iraq's continued criminal aggressions in the form

of missile attacks and massacre of civilian people, and they will bear direct responsiblity. The Islamic Republic of Iran will maintain its responsibility for the security of the Persian Gulf region and is perfectly able to continue this task. It declares that no power has the right to intervene in this region's affairs and strictly warns the superpowers to avoid acts that create crises and warmongering in this region.

Prime Minister Comments on DPRK Visit, Iraqi Bombing
LD271937 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi traveled to North Korea at the head of a delegation consisting of the ministers of defense, industry, and state in charge of executive affairs. After a 3-day stay in that country and meetings and talks with the North Korean premier, president, and high-ranking political and economic officials, the delegation returned to Tehran last night. In an interview with our correspondent upon his return, the prime minister commented on the results of his talks with North Korean officials.

[Begin recording] [Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the pure souls of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution and the imposed war. As I mentioned before my departure, we have special relations with Korea, particularly during the conditions of this war. When the war broke out, Korea was among the few countries from which we could obtain (?support) and arms. Owing to our good political relations with this country, it took our side during the imposed war and severed its relations with the Iraqi regime. Following that, we made contracts for various purchases. They obtained oil from us and we got equipment, industrial products, and so forth. Last year the North Korean premier came here, which resulted in some useful talks and contracts. This time we went there in exchange for that visit. Previous contracts were renewed and we had some good discussions on economic issues, which ended with good results.

This visit was made at various levels and had different dimensions. Our brothers Colonel Salimi, Mr Hashemi, and Mr Aqazadeh held talks (?on various subjects). They also made several visits, particularly in connection with industrial plants and the possibilities of technology transfer, technical aid, and so on. They discussed the aid which we can give and that which they can give to us. A very positive ground was prepared for the continuation of cooperation in various economic and political fields.

This is a country which has suffered damage and losses in a war against America and the countries dependent on the West. Naturally, it has a strong anti-imperialist position. An interesting point — which we had heard before; they had declared their positio[n] before — is their liberation-loving position in the Eastern bloc. This could be very interesting to us and could facilitate our relations further. Regarding political issues, we held talks in this field. On the whole, (?our view) is that our visit was very good and [word indistinct].

[Correspondent] On your return to the Islamic homeland, there was some news on bombings and missile attacks against several residential towns in our country. Could you tell us the reason for such actions by the Zionist Iraqi regime? What is your interpretation of such criminal actions?

[Musavi] Together with other brothers, we heard this news while on the aircraft. We were shaken by this news. We were shaken sentimentally because of the number of innocent and struggling people, people who have committed no sin but praying to God and being God-seeking, standing on their feet with the name of God and helping our country. They are brought under the fire of (?90-km) missiles and so on. This makes one sad, but the thought naturally crosses one's mind that to achieve victory and to be able to live in such an honorable manner we have to anticipate problems, difficulties, and tragedies.

Following our great victories, which have caused extensive reaction all over the world, samples of which we saw during our trip, Saddam and his criminal protectors would naturally seek revenge. The important thing for us is that we expect nothing else from Saddam. However, those supercriminals who are hiding behind Saddam should know that they are making us hate them more and they will be punished by this nation and all the enslaved nations of the world for these actions. They should know that our nation is fully aware that these cities were not chosen for bombardment without their permission, that the choice of such missiles could not have been without their permission, and that such a small country could not possess such complex weapons.

We are having difficulty purchasing bullets on the international market and everybody wants to take advantage of this situation. Because of our neither East nor West policy, we will not deviate from our position. That is why we have difficulties in this respect. It is natural for us and for our nation to understand that these [words indistinct] missiles, Super Etendards, Mirages could not be used without the permission of Saddam's criminal masters. As our popular president has warned these powers at a particular time, so we are warning these powers. We are telling them not to blacken their record in the eyes of our nation any more. We are telling them that we hold them responsible for these crimes.

[Correspondent] How is the Islamic Republic of Iran going to deal with these inhuman acts, politically and militarily?

[Musavi] If all of our country were to be wrecked, we would continue the war until victory. Saddam will not last in the region. We will crush this regime to destroy the roots of aggression in the region. [end recording]

Censure Motion Against Interior Minister in Majlis
LD272042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Tehran correspondent's report]

[Excerpt] Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who presided over this morning's open session of the Majlis, said in a speech:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I offer my condolences on the tragedy of the martyrdom of a number of the noble people of Behbehan to the imam of the nation and the noble nation, particularly the zealous people of Behbehan. This new crime committed by Saddam — which has possibly been carried out to satisfy the sense of revenge of America and France, who wrongly accused the Islamic Republic, and which we consider to be the insane movements of the last days of a dictator — should have a positive effect on the morale of our nation and the determination and willpower of our combatants. In witnessing such examples of brutality, bloodshed, cruelty and ignoring human and military factors, we should get to know our enemy better and be more just and serious than in the past in eradicating these brutes from the region. As it has been our policy, God willing, we will respond to these crimes by fighting on the battlefronts and by the powerful arms of our combatants. As in the past, we thank our nation for its patience and resistance. We hope for the victory of truth, of the islamic Republic, and of the deprived and oppressed Iraqi people over the oppressors of the world and the region. [end recording]

In today's open session of the Majlis, a motion of censure against the interior minister signed by a group of Majlis deputies, including the points that had been declared not explicit by the Majlis speaker in a Majlis session convened on 18 August, was proposed. In this motion of censure, the interior minister is asked to attend the Majlis within 10 days to furnish explanations to the Majlis for the following: not implementing the bill on the war refugees foundation, the issue of leasing urban lands by the Tehran municipality, not implementing the parties and councils bill, the support for and reinstatement of one of the dismissed members of the reconstruction crusade central council and also of the Shiraz mayor, the difficulties facing the Eastern and Western Azarbayjan governors general's offices, the Kerman governor's office, and the Khuzestan governor general's office, and undesirable confrontation with Majlis deputies.

Khamene'i on Election Problems, Lebanon 'Blow' to U.S.

LD272056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Barikbin, the imam's representataive and the Friday Imam of Qazvin, accompanied by the governor and a group of officials of government institutes and departments of Zazvin, Dasht-e Gorgan, and Gonbad this morning met President Khamene'i.

Referring to the fact that due to its importance the Majlis elections always has a special characteristic, the president expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections will be particularly successful and brilliant. He added: Of course, there are some people who are trying, in an inept way, to perhaps distort the issue of the elections; they are bankrupt politicians, those who have been tested in the executive field and have proved a failure. Now they are trying to stake a claim for themselves.

Referring to the defeat of the enemies of the revolution in the struggle against this divine movement, he added: Fortunately, all the ploys of the enemies of the revolution— their most common methods of struggle against us being spreading false propaganda, setting up various radio networks, and inciting a foolish neighbor against the revolution— have failed.

Referring to the fact that our greatest enemy, that is, America, is bogged down all over the world and wherever it turns it finds the freedom of the nations a thorn in its side, the president said: The blow that America suffered in Lebanon is unforgettable, and this is just a sample. Do such cases not make us hopeful that God's shrewdness is greater than all others?

Commentary Equates Grenada, Afghanistan Invasions

GF271740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Caribbean yesterday witnessed a flagrant U.S. aggression against one of the small islands which lies to the northeast of South America.

About 2,000 U.S. Marines and paratroopers occupied the airport on Grenada. The island has a population of about 100,000.

During a press conference, the U.S. President gave the reasons which pushed him to give his instructions for occupation, justifying it as trying to protect the American minority on the island. This occupation comes following the military coup which took place on the island and which resulted in the death of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the establishment of a leftist government under the leadership of Hudson Austin. The island was under British occupation until 1974 when it received its independence, but it remained under U.S. influence until the recent coup which toppled the ruling regime.

The U.S. invasion resulted in battles between the invasion forces and the island's soldiers at more than one position, causing the deaths of more than 1,200 invasion troops and 900 forces from the other side.

Political circles are afraid that the number of casualties will increase with the continuation of U.S. aggression against the island. The U.S. command yesterday admitted the downing of a helicopter by the revolutionaries.

This aggressive act carried out by the United States is just one in a series which the U.S. Administration is practicing against the oppressed peoples' rights. The majority of the island's people are Black and colored and are exploited on cacao plantations.

Observers believe that economic ambitions and military intentions are the reasons which pushed the invasion forces to carry out such a flagrant aggression against the island. Whatever those justifications were, what the U.S. Administration did is regarded as illegitimate interference in the affairs of an independent state and a flagrant aggression against a harmless and peaceful people. The observers note some realities imposed by this aggressive operation.

The first reality affirms that the two giants' policies are similar. Just as the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan under the veil of

some excuses, Washington has carried out a similar act in Grenada and earlier in Lebanon with the same justifications. [Washington] and Moscow are the same in committing crimes and in practicing aggressive roles. The funny thing is that every side gives itself the right to interfere in the affairs of Third World countries and does not give this right to the other side. When the Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan, it was followed by a media campaign launched by the U.S. Administration. But after some time passed, we saw Washington doing the same stupid thing as the Soviet forces did in Afghanistan. One example was enough to prove the similarity of the two giants' political stances.

The other reality affirms the aggressive role played by the U.S. Army. It is an army prepared for occupation and aggression and not for peace, as claimed by imperialist (?circles). The biggest proof of this army's nature is the role it played in Lebanon during recent days, when it backed the crusader Phalangists and confronted the Lebanese people's struggle for freedom and independence. There are many evidences which prove the nature of this army and the invasion of Grenada is not the last proof of this.

While the third and last reality which the observers can conclude from the incidents on this small island is that it is directly related to the joint strategy which the sides of the international conflict are implementing. Washington and Moscow want to turn the whole world into an arena of conflict between them and into a field of competition, superiority, and domination. There is much evidence on this arrogant strategy and it is not important to mention this evidence because it is great.

But it is important to state that the people are the only ones who are paying the price of this competition and the arrogant conflict. Others are reaping the fruits while they have to bear the pain and burden. The peoples' fate should not be the scapegoat of the two giants' ambitions, but their fate should halt the turning of their homeland into arenas of futile conflicts. They should safeguard their independence by adopting a firm policy which rejects Eastern and Western influence.

Radio Iran Broadcasts Bakhtiar, Amini Statement

GF270530 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Statement by Shapur Bakhtiar, leader of National Resistance Movement, and 'Ali Amini, coordinator of Iran Liberation Front — date, place not given]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Islamic Republic regime, which during the last 5 years has imposed its dreadful control over the sacred homeland and has brought you nothing but war, homelessness, fratricide, destruction, and malicious accusations, always tries to directly or indirectly intervene—hatching plots in neighboring countries, whether they are close to or far from Iran, to create unrest. Sending hundreds of armed guards to calamity-stricken Lebanon is only a part of its expansionist policy and desire for confrontation and adventurism.

For this reason, the world press and news agencies blame the terrorists and agents of the Islamic Republic as the real perpetrators of the calamity at the headquarters of the international peacekeeping force which has been stationed in Lebanon with the agreement of the Lebanese Government and a majority of the countries of the region in order to prevent a civil war. Thus, the name of sacred Iran again comes to the tongues of people not in an honorable way but in anger and indignation. Once more, to find out who perpetrated this slaughter in which hundreds of peacekeepers were killed and to seek revenge, the eyes of the world have turned toward Iran, and there is talk of punishment and revenge on every tongue.

Dear compatriots, we, in your name and through you, by addressing messages to the presidents of the United States and France, have announced that Iran and the nation of Iran is quite separate from the adventurists and destroyers who in the name of the Islamic regime are ruling our country. We have made it quite clear that the Iranian nation desires coexistence with all its neighboring nations and is desirous of independence, peace, and friendship throughout the region. We have done all we can and will continue to act so that no harm comes to the Iranian nation through the vengeful actions.

If our efforts do not bear fruit and if Iran becomes a field of revenge, you should know and be aware that the main responsibility for this falls on the shoulders of the atrocious and adventurist regime which is ruling our country, is bent upon slaughter and destruction, and wishes to make the entire region a region of blood and destruction and to make other nations suffer the same bitter fate as our nation.

Dear compatriots, be alert and be sure that the adventurism and quarrelsomeness of this bloodthirsty regime will bring only its own downfall and destruction.

[Signed] Dr 'Ali Amini, Shapur Bakhtiar

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,517

LD271748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,517 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Reports on the battles of the combatants of Islam, fighting for the speedy annihilation of the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors on battlefronts of the imposed war, are brought to the attention of our dear compatriots. The victorious and proud heroes of Islam continued consolidating their new positions and defending the regions under their control on the Val-Fajr IV operational fronts. The intense and continuous artillery fire of the heroes of Islam on enemy units and positions in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector repulsed enemy movements, operations and counteroffensives, and the disintegrating Saddamist forces suffered losses and casualties. By dispatching patrol groups, the heroes of Islam obtained information on the Iraqi forces' positions and new concentration points and inflicted blows on them.

Sporadic artillery fire exchanges continued between our forces and the enemy on the Piranshah and Hajj 'Umran fronts. Our warriors' fire on enemy supply lines and units halted enemy troop

movements, destroyed about 70 percent of an Iraqi motorized column, one ammunition depot, and several slit trenches and foxholes of the Iraqi mercenaries with the servicemen deployed in them.

On the border fronts of Bakhtaran, Ilam, and southern parts of the country, the powerful combatants of Islam continued defending their own positions. By further consolidation of their own defensive lines, opening defensive fire, dispatching patrol groups and erecting observation posts, the combatants of Islam maintained their own superior firepower, halted the fire of the aggressive forces, and monitored the movements of the enemy units. One tank, one ammunition depot, and part of the enemy's defensive positions on the western fronts were destroyed and a number of their troops were killed.

In exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the return fire of the warriors of Islam on positions and fortifications of the enemy along the Al-Faw-Basra axis halted their movements along this axis and destroyed more than seven heavy and light weapons emplacements and observation posts and one engineering vehicle. The return fire of our warriors also silenced the Saddamist mercenaries' heavy artillery fire.

The number of martyrs from the Iraqi mercenary Ba'thist criminals' attack on the city of Behbahan yesterday totalled 95 by noon today and about 400 were wounded. A number of the wounded were treated as outpatients and released. One school and 30 houses were destroyed in this city by yesterday's attack.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Radio Iran Cites Guards' Defection, Execution

GF270508 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Following the growing defection of the guards from the war fronts and failure of the Islamic Republic in mobilizing fresh forces for dispatch to the slaughterhouses, reports have been received from Tehran that during the last few days a party of guards and the mobilized personnel which had fled from the fronts have been executed by the Khomeyni mercenaries. It is also reported that all roads in the country and also in the cities have been placed under the strict supervision of special patrol squads to catch any defector, either from the Guards Corps or the mobilization units. They are to be returned to their units and then executed in front of their comrades.

According to reports by national elements, some time ago Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Guards Corps, issued orders in a secret circular that defecting guards should be executed in their own villages or cities so that it will serve as a lesson to others and so that no other guardsmen or mobilized men would dare defect from the fronts. It is reported in Tehran that in implementing this circular, several students who had refused to go to the war fronts have been executed in front of the people of their precinct and friends.

Organization of Iraqi Revolutionaries Viewed

GF261342 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 24 Oct 83

[From "Movement of Oppressed Is Bearing Its Fruits" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: The end of the dictatorship regime in Iraq seems to be nearer. The Muslim people of Iraq, particularly the revolutionary Muslims, who have realized that the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime has been serving the interests of Eastern and Western imperialists, continue to get organized.

The Muslims in Iraq are attaching great importance to revolutionary Islamic organizations. Meanwhile, revolutionary Muslims both in and outside Iraq have recently intensified their multifaceted struggle. However, due to the fact that the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime is being supported by its patrons in the military, economic, and political fields, as in the case of all puppet governments, the revolutionary Muslims are bound to meet with major obstacles in their struggle. Nevertheless, in full awareness of the true facts, the revolutionary Muslims of Iraq continue to get organized.

It was in the light of this state of affairs that the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq was set up. This council, which conducts its operations mainly in Iraq, has dealt very heavy and deadly blows to the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime. The role of the mujahidin of the council in the revolutionary killing of the pawns of the Ba'thist regime, which is greatly responsible for the oppressive and terrorist system in Iraq, is very significant. The revolutionary execution of the commanders of the 66th and 67 Brigades of the Iraqi Army sometime ago by the revolutionary Muslims proves that the struggle has attained broader dimensions.

The weekly magazine published by the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq under the title "The Way to Karbala" has written the following on the matter: The commanders of the 66th and 67th Brigades attached to the 1st Army of Iraq have been killed as a result of the attack lauched by Muslim Iraqi mujahidin with handgrenades and machineguns.

Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Activities

Farah Village Attacked

GF241627 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Zahedan, Oct. 24, IRNA — Forty one soldiers of the joint Soviet-Afghan government forces were killed in a village of Farah Province of Afghanistan last week when the Muslim mujahidin successfully resisted the joint forces attack on the village. Informed sources further added that an Afghan mujahid was martyred and another injured in the said encounter.

Parcham Members Executed

LD251348 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Zahdean, Oct 25 (IRNA) — Afghan Muslim mujahideen attacked a military convoy of the Soviet occupying forces and

Babrak troops on the international road linking Herat, Kabul on Oct 12 and killed 32 members of the Parcham party and Soviet troops. Also three occupier troops were captured.

Reliable sources further added that the three captured were members of the Parcham party. They were executed after a summary trial on charges of massacring the Afghan innocent people. The report added that the Soviet occupying forces, in the wake of this assault in which two tanks and three personnel carriers were set ablaze, fiercely bombed the Chekab area, in Herat province, which martyred five Muslim mujahideen and three civilians.

The report also said that following this bombardment, the invaders arrested 12 civilians and took them away in [as received] an unknown place.

Radio Iran Reports Kuwaiti Police Arrest 40

GF251748 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Kuwaiti assistant under secretary of interior yesterday announced that the Kuwaiti police recently arrested 40 people charged with illegal entry into Kuwait. It is said that these people intended to enter Kuwait through sea routes and were in possession of light arms, handgrenades, and explosives. It is said that they had intended to use these materiels to carry out subversive activities in the area.

We should remind you that after the recent threats by the Islamic Republic, and especially after the statement by Hashemi-Rafsanjani regarding the presence of Khomeyni mercenaries in Persian Gulf countries, the police in Gulf states have been arresting many such people for having connections with the Islamic Republic. Recently, some 100 such dubious men connected to the Khomeyni regime have been deported.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Views SFRY-Iraqi Ties

LD231208 Tehran IRNA in English 0910 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct 22, IRNA — The Persian daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* said in its Thursday editorial that Belgrade has tried to seek concessions from the Ba'thist Government in Iraq in a bid to bolster its own ailing economy, apparently unaware that Saddam Husayn's commitment to the Yugoslavs will never be respected by the future government in Iraq. In a reproachful criticism of Belgrade's rapprochement with Baghdad in the face of the escalating war between Iraq and the Islamic Republic, the editorial said that it is surprising why the Yugoslavs as founder members of the Nonaligned Movement should bring themselves to side with "the most reactionary and U.S. inspired governments such (? as) the Saudis and the Persian Gulf shaykhdoms in order to uphold the Baghdad [word indistinct]." The editorial said that by siding with the Baghdad regime in the on-going war the Yugoslavs have "deplorably blemished their political stand at the global level." Excerpts:

"The foreign policies of the Socialist Government of Yugoslavia have had many sharp ups and down during the recent years. The tidal turns in the foreign policies of the Yugoslavs have recently led to unexpected shifts, raising questions about the political stand of the Yugoslavs as one of the founder members of the Nonaligned Movement.

Yugoslavia's Prime Minister Mme Milka Planinc recently made an unexcused visit to Baghdad. On Tuesday October 18 she held talks with Saddam Husayn: The very person who has trampled upon the words and spirit of the Nonaligned Movement by embroiling Iran in an unwanted war during the past three years. However much the talks may have been prompted by a growing concern of the part of the Yugoslavs about the fate of their 11.5 billion-dollar investment in Iraq, but nonetheless they indicate also that in their choice between maintaining their political prestige and safeguarding transitory economic interests they have not made a wise decision....[sentence as received] However much as such relations may be interpreted as efforts for compensating Yugoslav's foreign exchange deficits such excuses are disproved by hasty visits to Baghdad of Yugoslav's deputy prime minister during the past six months. Already the Yugoslav officials are openly voicing concern about the fate of their investment in Baghdad....

Yugoslavia has to cope with severe economic problems at home, while until a recent past it was hopeful about an eventual improvement in the economic situation in Iraq....The Yugoslav press which until some time ago had but to portray Iraq as a powerful government unflinchingly loyal to the principles of the nonalignment, now publish candid reports of dwindling financial resources of Baghdad and its incapacity for paying off its foreign loans....

Despite the present circumstances the Yugoslavs are hopeful of winning concessions from the Ba'thists of the Iraqi Government. They are apparently unaware, however, that such commitments by the Baghdad government will not be the least respected in the dawn of the fall of the Baghdad regime....However independent from Washington policies may seem the development of relations between Baghdad and Belgrade, one cannot help wondering how as a founder member of the Nonaligend Movement, Yugoslavia can bring itself to side with the most reactionary of the reactionary and U.S. inspired government such as the Saudis and the Persian Gulf shaykhdoms in a bid to save the life of the Baghdad regime. No doubt the Yugoslavs are not likely to get back anything in this deal, but more sorrowing than that is the disreputation of the political stature of the Yugoslavs at the global level. The siding of the socialists with the Baghdad Government cannot possibly whitewash the hideous crimes of the Ba'thists, but more possible such efforts are doomed to end in historical set-backs. Whatever it may be the popular revolutions distinguish the financial obligations of dependent governments in two separate classifications: First the category of justifiable financial obligations which will be respected (by revolutionary governments) and second predatory and enslaving obligations which are not the least likely to be recognised by any revolutionary government in any part in the world.

The Yugoslav leaders would be much better advised to prove in their approaches that their relations with Iraq are not typical of the second category.